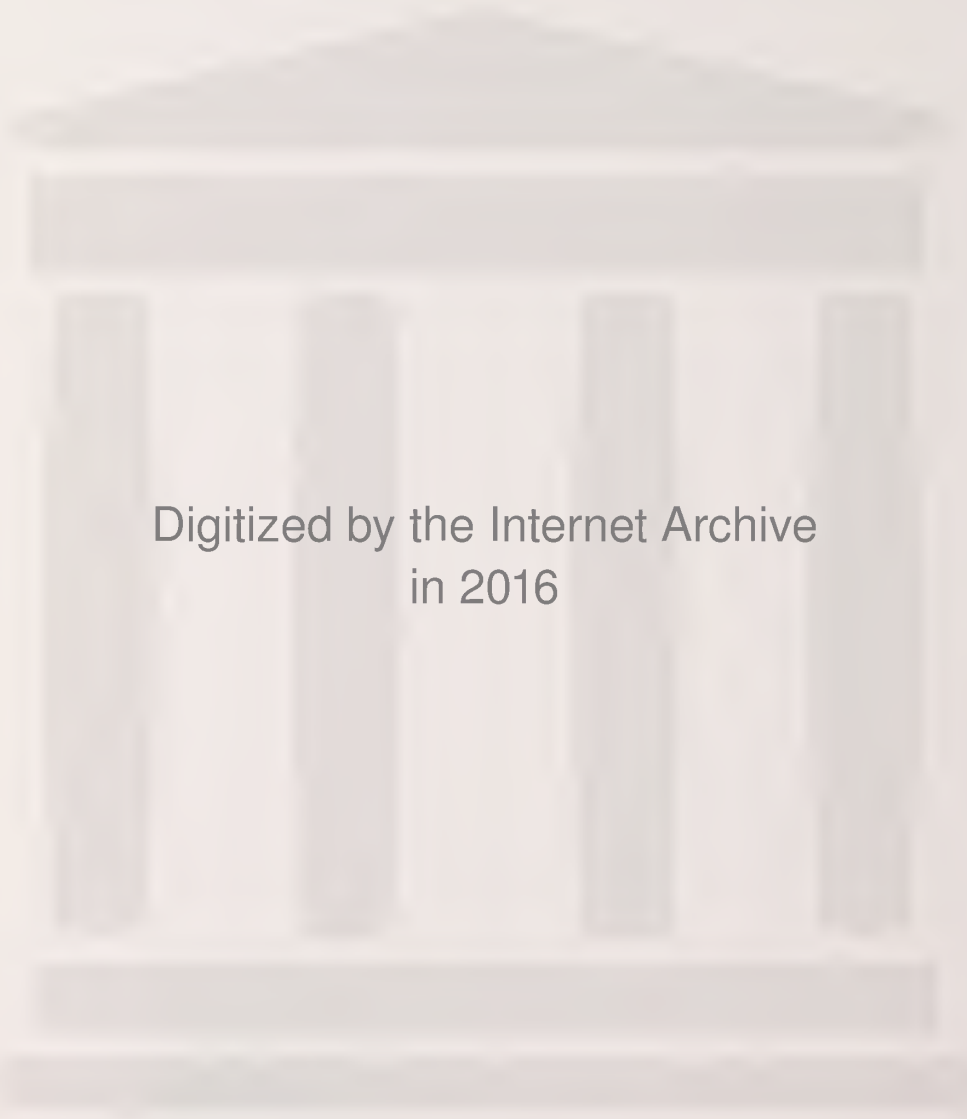




Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/cadetsreviewofma1118mary>

MARYLAND CHAMBER BOOK ROOM
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND LIBRARY
COLLEGE PARK MD.

Vol. I.

No. 1.

MARYLAND & RARE BOOK ROOM
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND LIBRARY
COLLEGE PARK, MD.

February

Number,

* 1894.

The

CADETS' REVIEW

Archive
LH
1
M3C6
vol. 1-2
FM18
OF THE

Maryland

Agricultural

College.



Table of Contents.

Announcement.....	1	Inter Collegiate.....	11
The Present Crisis.....	2	Mercer Literary Society.....	11
A New Bugle Song.....	5	Reception in Room 41.....	11
Literary Department.....	5	Humorous Columns.....	12
Exchange Department.....	7	Our Advertising Advantages.....	12
Alumni Department.....	8	The Competitive Drill.....	13
Association Columns.....	9	Education for Citizenship.....	13
Announcement by the Business Man- ager.....	10	The Literary Society in Colleges....	17
		A Naval Officer Detailed.....	19

THE
Maryland Agricultural College,

29116261



THE STATE COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.



Located in Prince George's County, Maryland on the Washington Branch of the B. & O. Railroad, eight miles from Washington and thirty-two miles from Baltimore.

Exceptional facilities are offered in scientific and literary courses. The Laboratories are now peculiarly well equipped for modern scientific work. A new Gymnasium and Library Building has been erected within the past year.

This is a purely Non-Sectarian Institution, under the control of a board of State officials and representatives of stock-holders.

There is no tuition charge. Books, Board, Light and Washing furnished at lowest possible rates.

An officer of the United States Army and an officer of the United States Navy are detailed for purpose of Military and Mechanical instruction.



For Terms, Etc., Address,

.... R. W. SILVESTER, Pres.,

College Park, Md.

THE CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Vol. 1.

FEBRUARY 1894.

No. 1.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.....PROF. R. H. ALVEY.
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....F. B. BOMBERGER, '94.
LITERARY EDITOR.....B. M. CHISWELL, '94.
ASSOCIATION EDITOR...W. W. SKINNER, '95.
INTER-COLLEGIATE EDITOR,
C. W. CAIRNES, '94.
EXCHANGE EDITOR AND TREAS.,
H. R. GRAHAM, '95.
ALUMNI EDITOR.....H. C. SHERMAN, '93.
HUMOROUS EDITOR AND SEC'T'Y.
H. B. DEWAAL, '96.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....H. C. JONES, '95.
ASSISTANTS: { BARNES COMPTON, JR., '95.
W. W. SKINNER, '95.
S. T. ROLLINS, '96.

TERMS—\$1.00 per year of ten months, or
50 cents per term. Single copies 15 cents.

For advertising rates, etc., address H. C.
JONES, Business Manager.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN offering to the public this, our first number of the CADETS' REVIEW, the editors deem it but fitting and proper to say a few words by way of announcement of the purpose and plans of the paper, and to bespeak for the enterprise that kindly interest and assistance from the friends of our College, without which we are only too sensible that our efforts for its successful conduct must be in vain.

The fact has been established beyond point of controversy, that college periodicals may become valuable aids in the development and material progress of the in-

stitutions from which they emanate, by serving to maintain and strengthen those ties which bind the student to his Alma Mater, which cause him to cherish fondly the memories and conditions which cluster round her walls, and which prompt him in after life gratefully to regard her name and to lend his efforts to every movement that may widen her sphere of usefulness. More than this, such publications are known to be of inestimable benefit to the students themselves. They serve to arouse in a college a spirit of friendly rivalry and emulation in literary pursuits. Their periodical issues create most acceptable breaks in the somewhat monotonous routine of student life. They may aid materially in sustaining interest in the work of college societies and athletic organizations. If rightly conducted they may wield potent influences for good by formulating and directing public opinion; and if no more than just this were accomplished, then the College monthly could fairly claim a high position among the recognized institutions of a college.

So much we have to say as to the advantages to be derived from college journals generally. Almost every institution of standing in the country maintains at least one such paper—in some, there are more than one. We believe there is room for a clean and healthy College paper at the Maryland Agricultural College; we feel certain, at least, that the time and labor expended in the attempt to establish one will not be ill spent. The increased prosperity of our College during the last few years is an earnest, we think, of still greater growth and wider influence in the future;

and while fully conscious of our inexperience in the editorial line, and with no little hesitation and doubt as to our qualifications for the task we have undertaken, we, nevertheless, feel strong in the hope that, with the influence and good will of our students—past and present—behind us, with the advice and assistance of the many friends and well-wishers of the College to encourage us, we may succeed in establishing upon a firm basis, as a not unimportant institution of the Maryland Agricultural College, "THE CADETS' REVIEW."

As may be seen by an examination of the personnel of our Staff, provision has been made for Literary, Athletic, Inter-Collegiate, Exchange, Alumni and Humorous Departments of the REVIEW. In these our object will always be to keep well abreast of the times. In matters political and social, while pinning our faith to no particular party or creed, the REVIEW can not say that it does not expect to have opinions. On the contrary, we expect and hope to express, in all fairmindedness, decided opinions upon topics of local and general interest. Believing, however, that honest differences of opinion can and do exist, in all such matters, our columns will always be open for the legitimate discussion of current topics, from any point of view. To this end we cordially invite contributions from our fellow students and friends outside.

Finally it will be our aim to reflect the inner life of our College; to call attention to all such matters as may be of special interest to our readers here and elsewhere; and first and last, to uphold and defend the name and interest of our school, striving, as far as in us lies, to aid in the great work of making the Maryland Agricultural College a more powerful factor in the development of our State, and a lasting pride to all who leave her walls.

On the evening of February 22nd, the Mercer Literary Society will hold a public meeting in College Hall. The great success of all the former meetings of this Society is an earnest of the character of the coming evening's entertainment.

The Present Crisis.

F. B. BOMBERGER, '94.

TO THE careful observer of current events, it must be clearly evident that, for our country, the present year has begun under circumstances of the most remarkable nature. If the present condition of things be taken as a forecast of the future, it does not portend a very prosperous year.

The past year has been one long to be remembered. The fact that during this time the World's Fair existed and passed away with its glory and magnificence, is sufficient to give it a lasting place in the annals of time.

But yet, while the government and people of the United States were demonstrating the possibilities of our country, and exhibiting her unlimited resources before the eyes of all the nations of the earth, it seems strange that the entire country should have been seized with a spasm of business depression which created widespread disaster and destitution, resulting from lack of confidence in the government and doubt as to what legislation Congress would make in regard to our finances. But the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Law established confidence and, for a time, checked the panic which had seized everyone.

Now again we are experiencing a similar condition of affairs. Upon all sides business establishments have suspended operations, throwing thousands of men out of employment and depriving them of a means of procuring a livelihood for themselves and their families.

What are the causes of the present deplorable condition of affairs, is a question which is agitating the minds of our greatest statesmen. Just at this time, when there is under discussion in the United States Congress, a bill for reducing the tariff, both of the great political parties are

laying the blame upon each other for the present troubles.

Republicans claim it to be the result of doubt in the minds of the people as to the necessity and advisability of tariff legislation; while the Democrats, with equal vim, assert it to be the outgrowth of the reckless extravagance of the Republicans in their use of the public money. At present when the eyes of all the people are turned with eager expectation upon Congress, awaiting with anxious hearts the result of the deliberations of that body, the question should be, how to restore the former condition of prosperity, rather than this puerile recrimination as to what were the causes leading up to the trouble.

The Democratic party, or part of it, claim to be able to secure the necessary panacea for the evils of the country by the passage of the Wilson Tariff Bill. Whether this bill will become a law or not is at present a matter of conjecture. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether in its present form it will ever become a law. For, after passing the House, it must run the gauntlet of the Senate, with very moderate prospects of a successful passage.

The bill has been very much criticised. The greatest objection offered to it is, that it will reduce the revenue about seventy-six millions of dollars in the face of a deficit in the Treasury for last year, of about sixty millions of dollars.

The device for raising this great balance, the imposition of an income tax, has also been the butt of widespread criticism. The question as to whether it is just to establish a tax upon the income of a man, because by superior talent or industry or otherwise, he has so managed his affairs as to raise his income above a certain specified point; and whether such action does not place a premium upon slothfulness, is one which is much discussed in this connection.

Another point worthy of consideration is, whether or not the expense of assessing and collecting such a tax would not be too great. Chairman Wilson, of the Ways

and Means Committee, is a strong advocate of the tax, and argues that it can be collected at small cost.

But whether the Wilson Bill be passed, or other tariff legislation be made, the condition of the business of the country demands that something be done speedily. The sooner Congress can place upon the statutes a law, under which the large mills now closed may resume operations, and the thousands of men out of employment be enabled to resume their work; the sooner the farmer is enabled to place his products upon the market and to demand for them a fair and profitable price, so soon will prosperity smile upon us and contentment overspread our beautiful land.

The first day of February of this year will be an epoch in the history of our country. Upon that day the Secretary of the United States Treasury will issue United States bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000. It is with regret that we note this indisputable evidence of the lack of prosperity of our government. Any increase in the public debt means an increase in the taxes of the people to meet the interest. Hence it is deplorable that such a step need be taken. We may hope that the new tariff bill will render unnecessary any further drain upon the credit of the government.

But the matter which is engrossing the attention of the American people to-day is the Hawaiian situation. Nor is the interest in this matter confined to America alone, for foreign nations have interests in Hawaii, and are awaiting the solution of the difficulty as anxiously as we.

By this time the question has been thoroughly discussed all over the land. A brief outline of the principal features of the matter up to date is as follows: In 1892, the people of Hawaii, discontented with the government then existing in the island, overthrew the Queen then on the throne, established a provisional government, and applied to the United States for annexation. U. S. Minister J. L. Stevens, according to his own statement, landed the United States

troops, about fifty hours after the overthrow of the Queen, for the protection of the lives and property of Americans in the island, and established a protectorate over the island until Congress should decide upon the proposition of annexation. Upon the accession of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States, he recalled Mr. Stevens and sent Mr. Blount as commissioner to the island, without his appointment having been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Blount upon his arrival in Hawaii ordered the American flag to be lowered from the government building. He submitted a report to President Cleveland showing that the Queen had been dethroned with the aid of United States troops.

Accordingly, President Cleveland conceived it to be his duty to restore, as far as possible, the condition of affairs existing prior to the revolution. He appointed Mr. Willis Minister to Hawaii, with instructions to demand the surrender, by the Provisional Government, of the authority belonging to the queen.

President Dole, of the Provisional Government refused to do this, stating that the United States had no legal right to interfere with the domestic affairs of another nation.

At this juncture, the matter was referred to Congress for settlement. As soon as the House has ended its debate upon the Wilson Bill, it will take up the matter. Meanwhile the Senate has appointed a committee to investigate the whole affair.

The point upon which the solution of the difficulty rests is, whether or not Minister Stevens, through the United States forces, aided in the overthrow of the queen.

A great deal of partisan feeling has entered into the discussion of the matter. The Democrats claim that a wrong was done the queen, when the United States forces aided in her overthrow, and argue that the proper course for the President to pursue is to restore her. On the other hand the Republicans, relying on the testimony of Minister Stevens, claim that the

United States did not aid in the revolution, hence are under no obligations to the queen. The action of President Cleveland, in sending Commissioner Blount to the island without his appointment having been confirmed by the Senate, is also severely censured. They also argue that the demanding of the surrender of the Provisional Government, through the United States Minister, by our government, was a violation of the law of nations.

And thus the question stands. As soon as the conflicting statements of Messrs. Blount and Stevens can be reconciled, or the exact state of affairs determined, the solution of the difficulty will be not far distant. It is to be hoped that the matter will be settled in a manner which, while correcting any wrong that may have been done, will yet sustain the honor and integrity of our government.

Such in brief, is the present condition of our country. At first sight the outlook may not seem especially encouraging; but with a government such as we have, backed with such an almost illimitable mine of resources, such disturbances must be short-lived indeed.

The great lesson for the people to learn, is to trust in the integrity of our government and not give way to such senseless fear as was exhibited during the past summer. The United States are well able to fulfill their obligations, and such transient troubles as now appear along our horizon can produce no lasting effects upon our prosperity.

The Competitive Drill.

A competitive drill for the Battalion flag will be held in the College Hall between the two companies, on Thursday, February 22nd. A committee of members of the Maryland Legislature is expected to be present. Very general interest is being manifested on the part of all the students, and company spirit runs high.

A New Bugle Song.

A red glow falls on College walls,
And gnarled oak trees old and hoary;
The dim light trills over the hills,
And the old alarm clock whirrs in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow; set the still halls a-roaring;
Blow, bugle, answer, sleeper, snoring, snoring,
snoring.

O hark! O hear! Inspection's here;
And quicker, faster, swifter dressing,
For soon and near, they dread to hear
The Inspector's footsteps pressing.
Blow, let us hear the tidy boys abustling;
Blow, bugle, answer, students, hustling, hust-
ling, hustling.

O now 'tis noon, and quick and soon
Within the hall they haste together.
As clear notes ring from wing to wing,
For boys are hungry ever, ever.
Blow, bugle, blow, send the poor boys to dinner,
Where grumble they, the soup gets thinner,
thinner, thinner.

O look and see! the hour is three;
And swords and guns in the sunlight glisten,
On the campus side where, with martial stride,
All haste the call to ranks to listen.
Blow, bugle, blow, set their brave hearts athrill-
ing;
March, boys, march, forwards, backwards, drill-
ing, drilling, drilling.

The day's work is done, the time is come
When weary nature needs reviving;
The day's last call, from hall to hall,
The echoes is softly, sweetly driving.
Blow, bugle, blow; while stars the watch are
keeping.
Boys, all, will soon be soundly sleeping, sleep-
ing, sleeping. G. Y. GRAFF, '93.

A bill will be introduced in the Maryland Legislature, now in session, asking for an increase in the yearly appropriation from the State to the College. It is to be hoped that Maryland will not be behind her sister States in the work of thoroughly equipping and developing our Institution. We need more room and more complete facilities. With an increased appropriation our prospects are brighter than ever before. Without it, the college must remain practically at a standstill.

Literary Department.

B. M. CHISWELL, '94.

A Great Scientist.

PROF. JOHN TYNDALL.

EVERY one who is interested in the progress of the enlightenment of the human race was sorry to hear of the recent death of Prof. Tyndall. No contemporary in his line of work was more widely known or more highly respected. As an original investigator he cannot, to be sure, be ranked with such men as Charles Darwin, but, as such, he holds an honored place among his contemporaries. As an expounder of the results of his investigations he certainly displayed remarkable qualities—qualities which have been but rarely surpassed.

His life, as far as external happenings are concerned, was not a very eventful one. He was born in 1820, in the village of Leighton Bridge in county Carlow, Ireland. The branch of the family to which he belonged came from England during the 17th century. His father was a trader in humble circumstances, but highly intelligent and strictly honest. He was very anxious for his son to obtain a first class education, and to this end he was sent to school until he was 19 years of age when he accepted a position as "Civil Assistant" in the Ordnance Survey. In this position he made himself thoroughly familiar with every department of a surveyor's work. A few years later he went to England, where he obtained a position on a railway survey. He was satisfied with his position for a while, but soon another branch of work began to claim his attention. He began to be interested in physical research, and in order to devote more time to this kind of work he gave up his position in the railway survey for a Professorship in Queenswood College, Hampshire. Here he met with Dr. Frank-

land, Professor of Chemistry at this college, who soon became his fast friend. In 1848, he and Frankland went to Germany to attend a course of lectures at Marburg, where the celebrated Bunsen was Professor of Chemistry. Other noted men among his instructors were Gerling and Knoblauch in Physics, and Slegmann in Mathematics. After he had finished his course he went to Berlin, and pursued his studies further under Prof. Magnus. When he returned to England he had not only a comprehensive knowledge of Physical Science, but an accurate understanding of scientific method.

In February of 1853, he delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution of England of which Faraday was president at the time. The lecture was such a masterpiece, that in the following June he was elected to fill the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Institution. When Faraday resigned the directorship of the laboratory, Tyndall was elected to succeed him. He was married in 1879 to a daughter of Lord Hamilton. Professor Tyndall had an almost passionate love for the Alpine regions. He first visited them in 1849, and again in 1856 in company with Professor Huxley. Since then he has paid them a visit almost every year.

He was very much interested in some investigations concerning glaciers and his researches on ice and on its relation to the theory of glaciers, forms a very important part of his original work. His investigations were carried on partly in the Alps and partly in his laboratory in England. In 1859 he claimed that he had obtained the exact distance passed over by the *Mer de Glace* during the preceding winter. His investigations on the relation of simple and compound gases and vapors to heat are of still greater importance. All of these investigations are embodied in his series of seven lectures, called collectively "Philosophical Transactions." The conclusions which he arrived at were contested to some extent by Prof. Magnus, but their validity is now very generally accepted.

In 1872 he delivered a series of lectures in the principal cities of the United States. These lectures attracted a great deal of attention at the time and were very largely attended. The receipts from them were about \$23,000. After deducting his expenses he donated the remainder, about \$13,000, to Harvard, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania to found scholarships "in aid of students who devote themselves to original research."

Although his investigations were of the utmost importance to science it is not chiefly to those that he owes his fame. He ranked foremost among the men of his time because of his ability to awaken in the non-scientific public a lively interest in scientific results or processes. There are not probably in any language more interesting books of their kind than his treatises on "Heat as a Mode of Motion," his books on "Sound," and his "Fragments of Science." These books are masterpieces in thought and style, and occupy a very prominent place in popular scientific literature, and it is probable that they will continue to hold such a place for a long time to come.

In 1874, Tyndall delivered an address before the British Association at Belfast, in which he took occasion to state his disbelief in the efficacy of prayer, and proposed to set on foot a series of experiments to prove the correctness of his theory. This created a perfect furore of excitement among the clergy at the time, and by them he was roundly denounced.

Of late years he has made himself somewhat prominent by his vehement opposition to the Home Rule Bill. He denounced it in such strong terms as to bring upon himself the censure of the opponents of Mr. Gladstone. This is generally believed to have been due to his irritability in his declining years; for when he was at the height of his career he was always fair in debate and would ordinarily keep his temper under good control.

Send in your subscription now for the CADETS' REVIEW, \$1.00 per year.

Exchange Department

H. R. GRAHAM, '95.

We would be please, to receive the names of Editors of other College papers, and to place them on our exchange list.—EX. ED.

Her Preference.

AUNT ALICE.—Here is a cake full of plums, raisins, currants and citron. Now which part of it do you like the best, Mabel? MABEL—The part that is put on my plate.—[Ex.

* *

Two of a Kind.

"Your bark is awfully rough," said Rover, as he scratched himself against the oak tree. "I don't think you need talk," replied the oak. "If my bark was as rough as yours, I'd never make remarks about my neighbors.—[Ex.

* *

An Historic Tree.

The old chestnut tree that stood in the town of Newhope, Pa., and from whose branches young America has clubbed chestnuts for many generations, has at last yielded to the woodman's axe and is no more.

The old tree stood on the Paxon farm and within a few feet of the old York road, that was at one time the only route between New York city and Philadelphia.

According to information gleaned from Richard Parry, one of the best informed men in Newhope, the tree was more than 150 years old.

Parry says that it was under this tree that Generals Washington, Knox, Greene and others planned the attack on the Hessians at Trenton. The old tree had to be cut down to make room for improvements, and so highly was it treasured by the citizens of Newhope, that they had it photo-

graphed, and at a fair recently given there, a large number of copies were sold. The old tree was about 60 feet high, and measured 8 feet 1 inch in diameter.—[Ex.

* *

To be Sure.

Prose is the enemy of poetry, and always has been.

A Quaker who had a young and pretty daughter was awakened one night by some one singing under his window. A certain young gentleman, it appeared, had mistaken the father's window for the daughter's. Several airs were sung, and finally the serenader struck into "Home, Sweet Home." The old gentleman got out of bed and raised the window.

"Young man," said he, "if thou hast a home, and a sweet home, as thou sayst, why don't thee go home?"—[Ex.

* *

Mr. Murphy's Ticket.

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveler can get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railway station before, he did not know how to get his ticket, but he saw a lady going in, and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket box, and putting down her money said, "Maryhill, single." Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Pat promptly planked down his money, and shouted, "Patrick Murphy, married!"—[Ex.

* *

She loved him very tenderly,
He loved her not a bit,
Yet fate decreed, that on this night
They side by side, should sit.

"Say something sweet, dear," said the
And through her colored glasses [maid,
She eyed him fondly, as he breathed
The single word—"Molasses!"—[Ex.

Alumni Department

H. C. SHERMAN, '93.

To the Alumni.

AS GRADUATES of the Maryland Agricultural College, we cannot but feel especially gratified at this new evidence of the prosperity of our Alma Mater. Certainly, in the past few years, her progress in all directions has been remarkable. Those who knew the Agricultural College five or six years ago cannot fail to be impressed by the improvement in the condition of the building and grounds since that time. This improvement was accompanied by the payment of the greater part of the College debt, and a very considerable enlargement of the Faculty. It has been followed in the past two years by a marked increase in popular favor, as shown by the number of students and the favorable attitude of the press throughout the State; by still further improvements in the main building and the addition of a handsome new one; and, last but not least, by the advent of a College paper.

Each of these evidences of prosperity must have been a source of pleasure to every graduate and increased, if possible, his pride in his Alma Mater. But in this last, in the appearance of a periodical devoted to the College, its alumni and its friends, there is an interest in addition to that already mentioned.

Through the columns of this REVIEW, each graduate may, and it is hoped will, keep himself in touch with the College and those with whom he was associated here. Not only will all important matters relating directly to the College receive attention, but the department devoted to the Alumni and former students will be made as complete and interesting as possible. Items of interest relating to any of the alumni or former students of the college will be

thankfully received and gladly published.

Especially should the REVIEW be cordially welcomed and earnestly supported by the members of the Alumni Association. Our association is still young and has not yet surmounted all the difficulties which beset every such organization in the beginning. Chief of these is lack of sufficient interest on the part of the members. Not that the interest manifested was less than should be expected under the circumstances but that the means of arousing and sustaining it were lacking. The meetings occur but once a year and comparatively few are able to attend them. The only means of communication was through the Secretary.

Now, however, the case is different. The means is at hand and it only remains that it be made use of. Every member of the Alumni Association should have the REVIEW, and thus receive each month, all the news that it is possible for us to collect in regard to his fellow-members. It is intended to be, and, if the Alumni choose to make it so, it will be, as truly the organ of those who have been as of those who now are "The Cadets."

* *

We have been able to hear, as yet, from but thirty-three of the Alumni. These are engaged in the following occupations: Agriculture, 6; Advanced Studies, 4; Electricity, 4; Law, 4; Chemistry, 3; Engineering, 3; Medicine, 3; Merchantile pursuits, 3, other occupations, 3.

H. C. SHERMAN, '93.

A Hoboken Woman's husband remarked that he "wouldn't give two cents for her way of cooking," and she has made it the basis of a suit for divorce. Some women are entirely two-cts-a-tive.—[Ex.

* *

In Paris a man is on trial for manslaughter because his dog bit a passer-by, causing the death of the victim from hydrophobia. This is a new way of working the growler.—[Ex.

Association Columns.

College Athletics.

THE base-ball and track athletic season is almost upon us; the foot-ball season long since past, but as this is our first issue we do not deem it inappropriate to comment somewhat briefly upon the excellent record our team made during the past season.

Under the able coaching of Messrs. Lull and Gorman, the team was brought to a high point of excellence. The rush line, whose average weight was 176 lbs., was practically invincible, while the work of the backs was exceedingly brilliant.

The games with the Baltimore City College, Eastern High School and Central High School were rather easy victories, while those with St. John's College, Western Md. College, and the Orient Athletic Club, were very exciting and hotly contested.

The team representing the Orient Athletic Club of Washington, D. C., was decidedly the strongest team that appeared on our campus during the season. Many of their players were ex-college men; men of several years experience, but they were no exception, and like all others were overcome by superior skill and generalship.

Our record which is given below is one to be proud of. During the season we scored 104 points to our opponents 16, and for the first four games not a man succeeded in crossing our goal line.

The following is our record:

M. A. C.	vs.	Eastern High School.	36-0
.. "	"	Central High School...	10-0
.. "	"	Balto. City College.....	18-0
" "	"	St. John's College.....	6-0
" "	"	Orients.....	16-6
" "	"	Western Md. College..	18-10

* *

The team which Western Md. College had in the field the past season was a very good one, and the gentlemanly conduct of

its members, both on and off the campus reflected much credit upon their College. Though defeated several times, they should not be discouraged, their prospects for next season are excellent.

* *

Some of our vanquished rivals have raised the cry, that we did not play a strictly college team, and thus attempt to smooth over their defeat. To these we have nothing to say, their little articles, which have several times appeared in print, are too evidently the out-come of soreness over defeat to need reply. To the public we say that such reports are false. Every man that played with us was either a student or professor with the single exception of our coacher.

* *

The defeat which St. John's sustained at our hands, appears to go very hard with them; they have our hearty sympathy, in the time of their great sorrow. But when one reflects that by losing that game, they lost the State championship, he is not surprised that it becomes just a little exasperating to them.

* *

The Mercer Literary Society which meets every Friday evening in the library, is in an excellent condition of prosperity. The members are very actively engaged at present preparing for a public meeting to be held on the evening of Feb. 22d. The Society has enrolled about fifty members; the officers are, F. B. Bomberger, '94. Pres. H. C. Jones, '95. Vice Pres. and H. B. deWaal, '96. Sec'ty. and Treas.

* *

The Morrill Literary Society, which was organized last term, with Prof. R. H. Alvey, Pres., S. Key, Vice Pres., L. McCandlish, '95, Sec. and Treas. has been making excellent progress. Under such able management it bids fair to become a rival, not to be thought lightly of by Old Mercer. We predict that the contest between the two socie-

ties at the close of the present term will be very exciting and will attract not a little attention in the vicinity of the College.

* *

The members of the Glee Club are hard at work practicing for a series of entertainments to be given about the last of Feb. or first of March. The Club is composed of the best musical and literary talent in the College. W. W. Skinner, '95, Pres.; R. E. Sligar, '95, Mn'g'r.

* *

On the evening of Feb. 5th, College Hall, was the scene of the most brilliant social event of the season. The occasion being the semi-annual ball given under the auspices of the Rossbourg Club. There were about two hundred worshipers of the Terpsichorean Art present, and it was indeed a beautiful sight to watch them as they flitted here and there, keeping time to the rhythmic strains which filled the renowned old Hall. Each young lady looked her sweetest and to have selected the "Belle" would have been a task, from which even old Neomus, himself, would have asked to be excused.

An Athletic Exhibition.

The athletic exhibition given by Prof. Strickler and his class on the morning of February 22nd, was very entertaining, and reflected much credit upon the Professor in charge. Quite a large audience was in attendance. The exercises consisted of dumb-bell and indian-club swinging, performances on the rings, parallel and horizontal bars, tumbling, wrestling and boxing.

There were present among the audience a committee from the Maryland Legislature, consisting of Senators Parran, Seibert and Newman, and Delegates Collins, Whaley, Atkinson, Sisk and Phelps. Their comments were most favorable.

City Boy—"Oh Johnny look at that cow a sleeping over there."

Country Boy—"Now don't fool yourself, he's not sleeping, he's only bull-dozing."

Announcement by the Business Manager.

We, an association of the students of the Maryland Agricultural College, have decided to begin the publication of a monthly periodical. We do not propose this paper to be a money-making affair, we only wish it to be self-supporting, and publish it solely in the interest of our college. Our time and labor we freely give, and all we desire in return is that our efforts will meet the consideration and approval of the public.

It is a well known fact that an enterprise however large or small it may be, requires for its support the expenditure of a certain sum of money, and hence we are subjected to quite a considerable expense in the publication of our periodical, and in order to raise the necessary funds to make our publication self-supporting, we are compelled to charge a subscription price of fifty cents for the remainder of the present scholastic year, the regular price of the paper being one dollar per year.

It is our intention, and for this end we shall strive, to make our paper well worth the small subscription price which we charge, and we hope that all our friends and those interested in our school, will aid us by adding their names to our subscription list.

H. C. JONES. Business Manager.

The election of officers of the Athlete's Association, of the Maryland Agricultural College was held at the regular meeting on Monday, February 12th. The following officers were elected for the coming term:

President—Sothoron Key—'94.

Vice President—B. M. Chiswell—'94.

Cor. Secretary—Wm. B. Crapster—'95.

Rec. Secretary—W. W. Skinner—'95.

Treasurer—H. C. Jones—'95.



C. W. CAIRNES, '94.

Co-education.

The system of co-education was advanced to meet the demand of public sentiment for the highest educational opportunities for women, and no one can deny that it has gone far toward accomplishing this end. But the noble theory has a very human side. Wherever young men and women are closely associated a species of romance is bound to spring up, and when the little winged god comes in at the window study flies out.

Co-education has elevated the standard of female education, and the question is: has it not about accomplished its work? Has it not elevated this standard so far that female colleges can now compete with male colleges? In Wellesley and Vassar women are taking a splendid rank among the great intellects of the age which, it is thought, cannot be so well attained in co-educational universities.

* *

Yale University received its formal charter in 1701 under the name of The Collegiate School of Connecticut. It received the name of Yale College in 1718, in honor of Elihu Yale of London. The legal title Yale University was given to it by an act of the General Assembly of Connecticut in January, 1887.

* *

Princeton University was founded at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1746; it was removed to Newark in 1747, and finally transferred to Princeton in 1756.

* *

Harvard University was founded in Cambridge, Mass., in 1638. It is America's oldest University.

* *

The John's Hopkins University was founded in 1867. Its growth has been re-

markably rapid. The chief peculiarity of this university is its granting of fellowships to students intending to pursue some especial line of original research.

* *

An ex-student of Yale gives as the reason for Yale's superiority in athletics, that at that university it is considered to be of first importance and nothing is left undone which will contribute to its success; while at other universities other things are considered equally important.

* *

The total productive endowment of Vassar College is slightly over a million dollars per year.

Public Meeting of the Mercer Literary Society.

The Mercer Literary Society held a public meeting in the College Hall, on the evening of February 22nd. The programme of entertainment presented by the Society consisted of addresses and original papers, and was very instructive and amusing. Two features of the programme deserving special mention were an original poem by a member of the Senior Class and the Journal edited by the Society Editor, G. Y. Graff, which frequently called forth loud rounds of applause from the large audience present. After the entertainment was concluded, the younger members of the audience took part in an impromptu dance, which was continued until quite a late hour.

Reception in Room No. 41.

Mr. F. C. Walsh, '97, gave a very pleasant reception to some of his college friends on the evening of February 22nd. Those present were: Major Key, Captains Pue and Chiswell, L'ts. Cairnes, Weimer, Sudler, Best, Serg'ts. Skinner and Compton, Corporals deWaal, Owens, Harris and Talty, Privates Roberts, Wooters, Mordecai, Hopkins and Holly.

Attention is called to the statment of the Business Manager in another column.

Humorous Columns.

H. B. DEWAAL, '96.

NOT UNUSUAL.—Young Officer, (to veteran) “Isn't it peculiar that when I first graduated I wore a number seven and a half forage cap, the next one was a seven and a quarter, and now I wear a seven?”

Veteran. “Not at all, I have often seen young graduates of the Military Academy affected in that way.”

Mr. H.—“Prof. do Frenchmen ever make speeches?”

Prof.—“Certainly Sir, why should'n't they?”

Mr. H.—“Well I should think they would have to stop every two or three words to remember whether they were masculine or feminine.”

HOLLOW.—Mrs. Cumso. “Oh, how my head aches!”

Mr. Cumso.—(absorbed in his paper) Why don't you have it pulled?”

Mrs. C.—“Its my head I say.”

Mr. C.—(still absorbed) “Have it filled then.”—[Ex.

One of the learned members of our Faculty stated recently, that should a visitor enter the class room by the rear door, he would be impressed with the idea that the favorite flower with the Junior Class was the chrysanthemum.

“Papa,” said the young woman of expensive tastes, “did you foot that bill of mine last night?” “Humph” growled the old gentleman. “I don't know whether his name was Bill or not, but I footed him all the same.

“I hope Thomas keeps good company while he is away at school, said the young man's mother. “Well” replied his father comfortingly, “It ought to be good, it certainly costs enough.”

DECIDEDLY CORRECT.—Prof. “Now Mr. tell me what animals are best protected by nature from the ravages of winter?”

Mr.—“Those that live on the line of the equator, sir!”

Too THIN.—1st Cadet, (reading sea story) Billy what is meant by “blue water?”

2nd Cadet. Well, judging from the color of our milk, I guess it's the kind they give cows.

FOREIGN RELATION.—Prof. “If I were Cousin German to you, what relation to you would my father be?”

Student—“Dutch Uncle, Sir!”

Prof. of Physics (to Freshman) Mr. W— if a body is resting on an inclined plane, what is it inclined to?

Mr. W— Inclined to move, sir!

Bright Sophomore's way of spelling rooster “Ruster.”

Our Advertising Advantages.

Advertisements are, we may say the main support of all circulating publications whether in book or newspaper form.

In our paper which we hope and fully expect in a short time to have in circulation all over the State of Maryland, we seek to make known to all readers the place of business, and special branch or branches of all who advertise in our paper.

The advertisements will of course be read by all connected with our institution, as well as by their friends and relations. We mean for it to act as a guide to all who are not familiar with the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and to enable them to find any article they may desire, at the oldest and best established places of business in the state and the District of Columbia.

We therefore hope that all our readers will patronize those who are making themselves known to the public through our paper.

Barnes Compton Jr.—'95.

The Competitive Drill.

On February 22, at 2:30 p. m., the second annual competitive drill was held in the college hall and resulted in the retention of the battalion flag by Company A., F. B. Bomberger, Captain. Lieut. Lanihan, U. S. A., was the judge. The fact that he held the companies for some time at each position, carefully examining each man and marking closely the smallest error, must have added greatly to the strain on the officers and men.

Company B drilled first, and was generously applauded by the spectators. The drill was so uniformly good that it would seem hardly necessary to mention those points which were more praise-worthy than the rest, and hardly possible to find anything worthy of criticism. In the opinion of the writer, however, the accuracy with which the position of "carry arms" was resumed from any other position, and the kneeling, are worthy of special mention, while the weak points were the irregular alignment of the pieces at the right and left shoulder.

The drill of Company A was marked throughout by the alacrity and regularity of the movements, which were especially noticeable when they were brought to the position of "order" from any other position. The first and most noticeable departure from the almost phenomenal accuracy of its drill was the irregular alignment of the pieces at the first position of "right shoulder."

The tendency of the stacks to slip is sufficiently explained by the fact that the floor was waxed and therefore unfit for stacking.

We conceive it but proper to mention two tendencies which we noticed in both companies and which detracted somewhat from their most creditable exhibit. These are to lower the pieces too heavily to the order and to allow them to slip back too far in fixing and unfixing the bayonet. It must not be supposed from this, however, that the drill was one calculated to inspire criticism. On the contrary, considering the fact that

the great majority of the privates had had but five months' drill, it was a most remarkable one. This is the opinion not only of persons interested in the college, but of all disinterested parties who were present, and it is safe to say that our battalion has nothing to fear from contrast with any other cadet organization in this State or in the District of Columbia.

As soon as possible after the conclusion of the drill, the companies were again marched into the hall and aligned on either side facing each other, while the result was announced by Lieut. Lanihan, and the colors presented to the successful Captain by Miss Scott.

The following promotions and assignments were then announced by the Cadet Adjutant, C. W. Cairnes; Cadet Serg't. McCandlish to be Sgt. Major; Cadet Sgt. Mullikin and Cadet Corporal Owens were assigned to Company A; Cadet Corporal Roberts to be Sergeant, and designated as color bearer; Cadets Leef and Schenck to be corporals and assigned to the color guard.

H. C. SHERMAN, '93.

Education for Citizenship.

IT MAY not be too much to say, that the popular conception of the term "a good citizen," is simply that of a man who does not deserve the name of "a bad citizen;" that is, of a man who does not break the laws, who does not forget to pay his taxes regularly, and who will not shirk the responsibility of casting his vote when occasion requires, even if he does not always cast it thoughtfully. These are virtues, certainly, but virtues of a rather negative character. Were it possible for our educational institutions to inculcate no higher ideas of the duties of citizenship than these, then might we indeed feel all effort toward the education of the masses to be an economic mistake, and conclude that the training of the individual, at the public expense, renders no adequate return in value received to the body politic. The end would not justify the means. But this view of the obli-

gation entailed upon those who enjoy the privileges which citizenship in this country bestows, is essentially too narrow a one. The claims of the community upon the individuals comprising it are broader, and reach farther and deeper than the mere quiescent obedience to its laws and conformity to its customs: it has a right to expect much more. The truly "good citizen" must possess positive qualities, and must exercise prerogatives which, so far from being purely perfunctory, require a constant activity and watchfulness, and, at times, even no little aggressiveness for their protection. Moreover, the necessity for the possession of these qualities and for the jealous conservation of the public and private rights of the community increases proportionately with the growing complexity of society, and with the multiplication of the relations between the citizen and the State, and the citizen and his fellow-citizens. These higher qualifications for citizenship are certainly not innate, hence they must be made the result of special training. Education for citizenship becomes more imperative, as it means more to be a citizen.

What, really then, are these essential and positive qualities? What is it that education has to do by way of special preparation for these important duties? Just how are we to make good citizens?

Clearly the first idea to be developed in the mind of the growing child, the first spirit to be awakened, is that of patriotism; patriotism, that is, in the exact and only true sense of the word. He is to be taught to love his country and protect its institutions because it is *his* country, and because those institutions were established for his benefit and that of his descendants. The idea of personal interest and ownership is, after all, the strongest incentive to personal watchfulness. When the citizen comes to regard the existing social organization as a precious legacy, handed down to him from his ancestors, as a structure whose foundation was laid by their painful effort, whose blessings have been secured and whose

honor has been maintained by their constant and earnest guardianship, and when he realizes that, for his own interests and the interests of his children and his children's children, it is his to defend and preserve inviolate those blessings and that honor, patriotism then becomes a strong guiding principal; and, more than that a mere beautiful sentiment—a relic of the age of romance and of chivalry, it finds its inspiration in the promptings of enlightened self-interest, the one true motive force in the social, the political and the industrial world. It is absurd to protest that patriotism should have a nobler and a more altruistic basis. It was from motives of self interest that men first came together to form societies, and motives of self interest, coupled with care for the interests of their children, actuate men in their relations to society still. The rights and privileges which, as members of society, we refrain from exercising, are surrendered, not for the good of others solely, but that we may ourselves enjoy those higher and better rights which the social state has to offer. In fact, such patriotism is the real source of almost all the civic virtues. Political Economy tells us that good government and wise laws are not wealth; but they are better than wealth, and, recognizing this, men become most jealous in striving to preserve these favorable conditions. What stronger incentive could one have for the independent and scrupulous exercise of the rights of citizenship than this? Where is a surer safe-guard against political corruption and the prostitution of the ballot? A strict, though artificial code of honor obtains in the business world, simply because men see clearly that the safety of every unit depends directly upon the safety of the whole. In our political relations the same is no less true, but this truth is apt to be not so much regarded because it deals with things more remote and hence less tangible. True patriotism teaches that by holding too lightly the trusts bequeathed to us by our fathers, we are jeopardizing interests which con-

cern us more nearly than those involved in the obligations of contracts and the integrity of mercantile relations. Such patriotism finds expression not in words, but in deeds; not in devotion to an idea, but to the substance which that idea represents; not in mock heroics over a flag or a name, but in a ready eagerness to defend the liberties of which they are the symbols. True patriotism manifests itself in quiet vigilance, rather than in a loud protestations and maudlin sentimentality. Such patriotism it was that animated Leonidas and his Spartans at Thermopylae, that prompted Arnold von Winkelried to embrace the Austrian spears, that inspired the Girondists to sing the Marseillaise as they ascended the scaffold; and such patriotism it is well worth our while to seek to arouse in the coming generations of American citizens.

While it is thus highly important that earnest effort should be exerted to teach our future citizens lessons of genuine patriotism, we cannot too early or too forcibly emphasize the fact that, without political integrity and a rigid adherence to a high standard of social ethics the most zealous patriot is liable to be misled, and to render more evil than good to the country he wishes to serve. Honor is a primary essential of good citizenship; and upon the acceptance or rejection of this principal in the future the fate of this country's constitution, her commerce, and her political unity largely depend. The present age is one of wide-spread political corruption, so widespread and so general that, gradually grown accustomed to its presence, the most palpable proofs of its existence no longer excite our great surprise. We are beginning to look upon the use of questionable methods for securing desired results in elections and in legislation as a matter of course; even our courts have not wholly escape the contamination. Men seem to think that there is one set of morals applicable to politics, and another to other fields of human activity. Politics have become a trade; and, whether justly or not, in

the minds of many, the term is now regarded as nearly synonymous with trickery and fraud. Party is made an end instead of a means. The petty offices of the government are considered as created for party purposes alone—as herbs for the dragon, while Jason steals the fleece. A Speaker of the National House of Representatives, on taking his seat, announces that he is there to advance the interests of his party, and non-partisan appointments by a broad minded Executive are met by expressions of popular disapproval. It would be futile to discuss whether these conditions are or are not what they ought to be. The fact remains that they do exist, and few will be found who have the temerity to assert that no change would be apparent, were men generally actuated by a higher sense of political honor. This higher sense, it would seem, could best be secured by a hearty co-operation among educators in striving to impress the students in our schools and colleges with the gravity of the obligations they assume as men and as citizens. By holding up before them high ideals of political rectitude, by proving that a nation's honor is but the reflection of the honor of its men and women, by pointing out the blighting influence upon all departments of society of a laxity of that moral code as applied to any branch of it, by demonstrating that the purity of the ballot secures economic administration of government, wise and impartial legislation, dignified and advantageous foreign relations, and peace and safety to home and family, and finally, by creating an abhorrence for all dealings that will not bear the full scrutiny of the open day, we may hope to train up a class of young men whose influence in the political world will be exerted for the purification of American politics.

Another line in which it is possible for special training to do much to elevate the standard of citizenship, is in the broadening of the popular conception upon the questions and issues connected with legislation and government in general, and in

relation to which the public is called upon to exercise the right of suffrage, in other words, in the information of the ideas and principles, which, when crystalized, go to make up what we call "public opinion." Within the past few years the beneficial effect of the free and popular discussion of current issues in the so called "Educational Campaigns" has been clearly manifested in the increasing ability of the masses of the people to think and speak intelligently upon such subjects. To this result the press has contributed not a little. But this is not enough. Public opinion is still liable to grave errors of judgment, because of the narrow view which, of necessity, must be taken of the particular topic under discussion by the great majority of those from whom public opinion emanates. It is impossible that men should be able, without having made some special study of the Constitution and organization of the Government, of the history of this and of European countries as far, at least, as their history furnishes illustrations and exemplifications of conditions existing here; without having investigated the principals of Political Economy and the conclusions of that science upon the vexed questions of labor and of capital, of currency and of taxation, to form intelligent opinions, and act thereupon independently, and without prejudice. It is impossible for men to lift themselves out of their surroundings, and, looking down, as it were, upon the plane of society, take a thorough survey of the field before forming conclusions; unless they have had such a course of training as has served to widen their mental vision and acquaint them with phases of life beyond the circles of their own immediate environment. Really but few men do this; they judge by what they see and know personally; they look around upon the world instead of down upon it, and their opinions are colored by the light in which they stand.

Again, it would seem, that in the United States, if no where else, there would be no such thing as heredity in politics; and yet

perhaps the greater number of young men assume their politics, as they assume their patrimony with but little investigation of the real signification of the party banner under which they array themselves. It is enough for them that their fathers voted so. They make what seems to them an irretrievable step, without so much as inquiring into the tenets of that or any other party, and feel that they are bound to it by ties which no subsequently awakened sense of repugnance to its doctrines can dissolve; for, by reason of an unfortunate popular prejudice against the man who changes his party for howsoever good and sufficient reasons, to break these bonds generally greatly weakens his influence and power for good in the community, even among those of his newly embraced political faith. So far from being considered a necessity, to know too much of party history is often a positive disadvantage to the conscientious citizen, who finds it impossible to reconcile past principles with present platforms. To expect the average voter to be able to stand a rigid catechism upon his party's creed would, of course, be sheer Quixotism; but it is not too much to ask that he should at least have a clear conception of the fundamental principles at its base, some appreciation of what its domination means in the formation of a national policy, and not defer his own independent judgment to the opinion of some local political oracle.

One of the rights of which Americans are especially fond of boasting, is the privilege of any citizen to hold any office under the Constitution, to which he can elevate himself by his own efforts, or for which his talents especially qualify him. The Athenians, over two thousand years ago, went further than this, and claimed that every member of their State was qualified to occupy any civil position. This would hardly be a desirable condition to-day; but the growing complexity of our social organization, the broader powers which our government is continually assuming, yearly make more imperative the special prepa-

ration of men to perform the responsible duties connected therewith. This may be designated as a secondary and, as yet, a premature function of education in the training of the citizen; but as we have so many chance-made statesmen, it might not be an unprofitable experiment to evolve one by logical methods. It would be at least interesting for purposes of comparison.

To assert that a more thorough system of instruction in the rights and duties of citizenship could, in a single generation, remedy all of the many abuses which the shortsightedness and frequent ignorance of voters entail upon society, or that it could ever wholly eradicate those more lamentable evils for which corrupted and bigoted partisanship are responsible, would be highly absurd. Rome was not built in a day, and absolute purity in politics is a chimera, and need not be looked for this side of the Millenium. But education for citizenship may do much to make the average American citizen more jealous of his personal prerogatives, more careful in pinning his faith too closely to any particular political creed, more independent in the casting of his vote, more scrupulous in his views of problems involving questions of social ethics, and generally better qualified to perform such special duties as his fellow citizen may call upon him to assume.

R. H. ALVEY.

The Literary Society in Colleges.

G. Y. GRAFF.

THE course of instruction can be considered as complete in no college or higher institution of learning which does not contain one or more literary societies, or clubs, for from such organizations as these, is derived a kind of knowledge not attainable in the laboratory, lecture-room, nor indeed anywhere else, except in just such societies. And yet as important as these societies are, and their importance must be acknowledged by all thinking men, they are often too little considered or are

altogether overlooked by those who have the management of our colleges and whose especial duty it should be to foster and encourage them.

I do not mean to say by this, that the college president or any member of the faculty should take an active part in the management or work of the society. On the contrary I am decidedly of the opinion that they should keep strictly from participating in those affairs, for how to manage such organizations is just one of the things the students should learn, and they will do so much quicker and better if left to themselves than if taught to depend upon those to whom it is natural they should look for example and from whom they should expect guidance. Neither can students be expected to express their views and opinions on any question or subject which may arise as fully and freely before one whom he recognizes as capable of criticising his expressions, as he would in a company upon whom he looks simply as his peers. For these reasons, I repeat that I do not believe any instructor in a college should take an active part in the management of such societies.

Where the faculty may be of assistance to literary societies, is by giving them their hearty recognition and encouragement, and by extending to them a fostering care outside of actual society management; by promulgating such rules and regulations as shall be conducive to their growth and maintenance; by granting them certain privileges or offering them some special encouragement as an inducement to strive for success and by arranging the regular work of the college so that the work of and time occupied by the society may be arranged so as to conflict with it as little as possible. If the student is kept at the highest tension every day by his regular work it is impossible for him to take an evening off every week to attend the meetings of a literary society. If he does, the result will be disastrous on the next day's work, and the weekly repetitions will count badly for him

at the end of his course. And yet, doubtless, what would be gained in the literary society would be of more importance to him than could be acquired elsewhere in the same time. But, evidently the proper thing to do, would be to so arrange matters that there need be no conflicting of work, and this can easily be done where there is a proper understanding between the faculty and the members of the society.

Having thus far only discussed how far the management of the college should interfere with the management of the literary society, I now wish to discuss the objects of such societies. Of course they vary somewhat in accordance with the character of the institution in which they are found and the specific purpose for which they are formed; as, for example, there may be debating clubs whose sole purpose is to promote proficiency in argumentation, or there may be societies formed to promote research and improvement in other particular lines, or there may be, as is more frequently the case, societies whose object is general instruction and improvement in literary pursuits, but these all have some common features.

It is chiefly of the latter of these classes that I wish to speak, since as it is the only kind with which I am familiar, and besides being the most common and having some points in common with all other classes, it is best suited for a general type of literary societies of all characters.

Then, let us consider what the objects of such societies are, and how they can best be made to accomplish those ends. To begin with, their object should be threefold, namely: for instruction, for improvement, and for entertainment. Satisfactory results along these lines can only be attained by the hearty co-operation of every member of the society. If any member shirks his duty, or his part of the work, he thwarts the very object for which the society was formed and, though he, himself, is the greatest loser, the whole society is made to suffer. He constitutes an element of weak-

ness in the society and not of strength, and so had better be dropped from the roster at once. Otherwise, he menaces its well-being by interfering with the rights and privileges of better members and endeavoring to obtain benefits from others for which he is not willing to contribute an equivalent.

The programme of such a society as I am speaking of, usually consists of debates, orations, essays, and other original productions of various kinds, declamations, recitations, readings, etc. From each of these, if studiously and conscientiously prepared, every member may derive some benefit upon its delivery before the society though, of course, those who take the active part in their preparation and delivery, receive the greatest benefits therefrom, as they are entitled to, since on them devolves most of the work. For this reason every member should be anxious to take part in the programme as frequently as is possible instead of, as is too often the case, trying to shirk his duty.

Perhaps the most instructive and improving feature of such a programme is the debate which may, if properly prepared, be made very entertaining, also thus fulfilling all of the three purposes of the society. But, when it is not well prepared, it certainly is not entertaining, while even those who take part in it receive but little instruction or improvement from it, much less do those who are obliged to be bored by listening to it. The debate is instructive and improving to the debater because of the research which it is necessary for him to make, the habit of deep and hard thinking with a purpose of arriving at some definite conclusion which it assists in forming, and the quickening of the faculties and promptness of reaching a decision which it engenders in the endeavor to be always ready with an answer to meet any statement made by the opposite side. It is made instructive and improving to the listeners by imparting to them the knowledge acquired through the debater's research and

the new ideas which he forms therefrom.

All that has been said of the debate applies in a greater or less degree to the oration, essay, or other original production. Less instruction and improving than these are the declamation, recitation, reading, etc. But, perhaps, what these lose in the former senses they make up for, if properly selected and prepared, in entertainment, and so are specially useful to intersperse among the heavier parts of a programme that it may not drag. But even this need not be their only, nor even their most important purpose. Particularly the readings, if selected along certain lines and with specific views, and being critically rendered if desirable, may be made very instructive. All three are useful, as well as are the more solid parts of the programme, in learning the participants to have self-confidence and to appear at ease before an audience, one of the most important objects of every literary society.

A Naval Officer Detailed.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently detailed Lieutenant John D. Ford, Engineer of the United States Navy, to act as Instructor in the Mechanical Department of our College. Lieutenant Ford has already taken charge of the department, and will at once begin the work of thoroughly equipping it. This department will supply a long felt want in the College curriculum, and will, it is hoped, in time become one of the foremost features of the institution.

Lieutenant Ford is well known to the people of Maryland, having been for a long time connected with the Manual Training School of Baltimore, and it has been largely through his successful management that that school has reached its present high degree of efficiency. He will be a most acceptable addition to our Faculty.



THIS YOUNG MAN
POINTS OUT THE
WAY TO THE ES-
TABLISHMENT IN
WHICH TO HAVE
GOOD JOB PRINT-
ING DONE.

IT IS THE

Laurel

Democrat

LAUREL, MARYLAND.

THIS office having recently put in a large assortment of modern face type, borders, rules, ornaments, etc., in fact everything required in an office, for the production of fine ART PRINTING, will be pleased to give any one desiring first-class work an estimate on same.

WE MAKE A
SPECIALTY OF

SCHOOL * MAGAZINES

AND CATALOGUES

Our Motto is Neatness, Promptness
and Accuracy. Give us an or-
der and be convinced.

HOUSEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES!



We realize the fact that a housekeeper's wants are legion, and yet we do not hesitate to say we can supply every want in the line of

CHINA, GLASSWARE & HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

With our facilities for purchasing direct from the manufacturers, it is only reasonable that we are able to undersell smaller houses. Our establishment, four stories and cellar, and extending from F to G streets is filled with the latest and most improved productions of American and European factories. Fine china both white and decorated; sparkling cut glass; sterling silver and plate ware; Eddy refrigerators; stone and jetett filters; ice cream freezers and general housefurnishings. Visit our store when in the city; you will be welcome although you have no intentions of making purchases.

Importer of Pottery and porcelain.

M. W. BEVERIDGE,
1215 F. STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. BROWNING.

A. MIDDLETON.

BROWNING & MIDDLETON,

DEALERS IN

✧ Fine Family Groceries, Wines, Etc. ✧

AGENTS FOR

Leawright Magnesia Lithia Water,

No. 610 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., - - - - - WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cleanliness.

--

Carefulness.

CHARLES GRAEFE,

N. W. COR. N. J. AVE. AND C ST., EMRICH'S HOTEL.

EXPERT IN THE

✧ Tonsorial Art ✧

And all Its Branches.

Politeness.

--

Superiority.

GO TO B. F. CHINN'S

FOR

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

Hair Trimmed in the latest styles; shampooing dry or wet. Ladies work a specialty. Give me a trial.

B. F. CHINN, Hyattsville, Md.

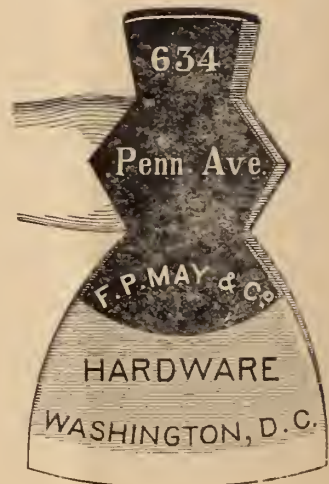
FOR YOUR

CHEAP CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AND FINE SHOES, at

HYATTSVILLE,

LEVINSTEIN & LEVINSON,



SUBSCRIBE FOR

"THE CADETS' REVIEW,"

ONLY \$1.00 PER YEAR.

3 1430 02523030 3



a31430025230303b

UNIV. OF MD. COLLEGE PARK

DO NOT CIRCULATE

